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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, THU HA T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

DATE MAILED: 12/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/919,777	Applicant(s) UHLIK ET AL.	
	Examiner Thu Ha T. Nguyen	Art Unit 2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 32-58 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 32-58 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims **32-58** are presented for examination.
2. Claims 1-31 are cancelled.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

3. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 17, 2005 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 54-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claims 54-56 cited an unrecognized session ID...determining and comparing an unrecognized session ID to identify a new session if both a deterministic element and a random element against values stored a data

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management structure if there is no match and identifying and comparing a zombie session if a deterministic element matches a value stored in a data management structure and a random element does not match any values stored in the data management structure. These limitations are not found in the specification of instant application. Applicant is required to explain, and clearly point out where is in the specification supports those limitations. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 32-33, 40-41, 43, 49-50, 52 and 54-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Verma et al.** (hereinafter Verma) U.S. Patent No. **6,522,880**, in view of **Mooney et al.** (hereinafter Mooney) U.S. Publication No. **2002/0174194**.

8. As to claim 32, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including a method comprising:

receiving a request to establish an end-to-end network communication session between a subscriber unit in a wireless communication system and a data network access server through a first basestation (col. 3, line 30-col. 4, line 31, col. 7, line 60-

col. 8, line 8 –*establishing connection communication between mobile node 20 and tunnel endpoint 250 via tunnel initiators 230, 240, figure 4*);

Verma teaches the feature of assigning a session ID to each communication session corresponding to mobile node 20 and session identifier that uniquely identifies the session and accompanies the subscriber unit's access through any of a plurality of basestations (col. 4, lines 7-23, col. 5, lines 13-25). However, Verma does not explicitly teach the feature of determining whether the received request is a request for a new session or a request to handoff an existing session from a second basestation; and generating, if the received request is a request for a new session and no communication session identifier is included in the request, a communication session identifier that uniquely identifies the session and accompanies the subscriber unit's access through any of a plurality of basestations.

Mooney, in the related art, teaches:

determining whether the received request is a request for a new session or a request to handoff an existing session from a second basestation (paragraphs 0139-0141 –*determining whether the session ID exist or not*); and

generating, if the received request is a request for a new session and no communication session identifier is included in the request, a communication session identifier that uniquely identifies the session and accompanies the subscriber unit's access through any of a plurality of basestations (figure 14, paragraphs 0139-0142 –*establishing/creating new session ID*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at

the time of the invention was made to incorporate the feature of determining whether a session ID included in the request and generating a new session ID, as disclosed by Mooney, into Verma's system because it would provide an efficient communications system for accessing a plurality of messaging servers from single web-base interface by using the assignment of session ID (see Mooney paragraphs 0001, 0008).

9. As to claim 33, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including a method claim 32, further comprising:

authenticating, if the request is a request to handoff an existing session, an existing communication session identifier received with the request (col. 2, line 55-col. 3, line 16, col. 9, lines 22-53).

10. As to claim 40, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including an apparatus comprising:

a network interface to receive a request for an end-to-end network communication session between a wireless communication system subscriber unit and the apparatus through a first basestation (col. 3, line 30-col. 4, line 31, col. 7, line 60-col. 8, line 8 –*establishing connection communication between mobile node 20 and tunnel endpoint 250 via tunnel initiators 230, 240, figure 4*);

Verma teaches the feature of assigning a session ID to each communication session corresponding to mobile node 20 and session identifier that uniquely identifies the session and accompanies the subscriber unit's access through any of a plurality of

basestations (col. 4, lines 7-23, col. 5, lines 13-25). However, Verma does not explicitly teach the feature of determining whether the request is a request for a new session or not and generating a session ID if no communication session ID is included in the request.

Mooney, in the related art, teaches:

a communications agent to determine whether the received request is a request for a new session or a request to handoff an existing session from a second basestation (paragraphs 0139-0141 –*determining whether the session ID exist or not*); and

a session identification generator, invoked by the communications agent if the received request is a request for a new session and no communication session identifier is included in the request, to generate a communication session identifier that uniquely identifies the session and accompanies the subscriber unit's access through any of a plurality of basestations (figure 14, paragraphs 0139-0142 –*establishing/creating new session ID*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the feature of determining whether a session ID included in the request and generating a new session ID, as disclosed by Mooney, into Verma's system because it would provide an efficient communications system for accessing a plurality of messaging servers from single web-base interface by using the assignment of session ID (see Mooney paragraphs 0001, 0008).

11. As to claim 41, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including the

apparatus of claim 40, further comprising a security module to authenticate, if the request is a request to handoff an existing session, an existing and valid communication session identifier received with the request (col. 2, line 55-col. 3, line 16, col. 9, lines 22-53).

12. As to claim 43, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including the apparatus of claim 40, wherein the communications agent analyzes attribute value pair(s) (AVP) of a received incoming call request control command to identify a callType AVP to determine whether an incoming call request indicates a new communication session or a handoff of an existing communication session (col. 5, lines 13-34, col. 9, lines 30-61).

13. As to claim 49, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including an article of manufacture comprising: a machine accessible storage medium having stored therein a plurality of executable instructions which, when executed by an accessing computing device, cause an electronic system to:

receive a request to establish an end-to-end network communication session between a subscriber unit in a wireless communication system and a data network access server through a first basestation (col. 3, line 30-col. 4, line 31, col. 7, line 60-col. 8, line 8 –*establishing connection communication between mobile node 20 and tunnel endpoint 250 via tunnel initiators 230, 240, figure 4*);

Verma teaches the feature of assigning a session ID to each communication

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session corresponding to mobile node 20 and session identifier that uniquely identifies the session and accompanies the subscriber unit's access through any of a plurality of basestations (col. 4, lines 7-23, col. 5, lines 13-25).

However, Verma does not explicitly teach the feature of determining whether the request includes a session ID or not and generating a new session ID if the session ID is not included in the request.

Mooney, in the related art, teaches:

determine whether the received request is a request for a new session or a request to handoff an existing session from a second basestation (paragraphs 0139-0141 –*determining whether the session ID exist or not*); and

generate, if the received request is a request for a new session and no communication session identifier is included in the request, a communication session identifier that uniquely identifies the session and accompanies the subscriber unit's access through any of a plurality of basestations (figure 14, paragraphs 0139-0142 –*establishing/creating new session ID*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the feature of determining whether a session ID included in the request and generating a new session ID, as disclosed by Mooney, into Verma's system because it would provide an efficient communications system for accessing a plurality of messaging servers from single web-base interface by using the assignment of session ID (see Mooney paragraphs 0001, 0008).

14. As to claim 50, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including the article of manufacture of claim 49 further to authenticate, if the request is a request to handoff an existing session, an existing and valid communication session identifier received with the request (col. 2, line 55-col. 3, line 16, col. 9, lines 22-53).

15. As to claim 52, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including a method comprising:

receiving a request to establish an end-to-end network communication session between a subscriber unit in a wireless communication system and a data network access server through a first basestation (col. 3, line 30-col. 4, line 31, col. 7, line 60-col. 8, line 8 –*establishing connection communication between mobile node 20 and tunnel endpoint 250 via tunnel initiators 230, 240, figure 4*);

handing over an existing communication session to the first basestation from a second basestation if a recognized session ID is included in the request (col. 8, line 1-col. 9, line 61);

Verma teaches the feature of assigning a session ID to each communication session corresponding to mobile node 20 and session identifier that uniquely identifies the session and accompanies the subscriber unit's access through any of a plurality of basestations (col. 4, lines 7-23, col. 5, lines 13-25).

However, Verma does not explicitly teach the feature of determining whether the request includes a session ID or not and generating a new session ID if the session ID is not included in the request.

Mooney, in the related art, teaches:

determining whether the request includes a recognized communication session identifier, an unrecognized communication session ID, or no communication session ID (paragraphs 0139-0141 –*determining whether the session ID exist or not*);

generating a new session ID if a communication session ID is not included in the request (figure 14, paragraphs 0139-0142 –*establishing/creating new session ID*); and

creating a new communication session between the subscriber unit and the data network access server through the first basestation when a new session ID is generated or identified (paragraphs 0141-0147).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the feature of determining whether a session ID included in the request and generating a new session ID, as disclosed by Mooney, into Verma's system because it would provide an efficient communications system for accessing a plurality of messaging servers from single web-base interface by using the assignment of session ID (see Mooney paragraphs 0001, 0008).

16. As to claim 54, Verma teaches wherein an unrecognized session ID is included in the request when both a deterministic element and a random element of a session ID are included in the request but at least one of the deterministic element and the random element is not matched with a value stored in a data management structure (col. 2, line 55-col. 3, line 30).

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17. As to claim 55, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 52, further comprising: determining whether an unrecognized session ID in the request identifies a new session or a zombie session (col. 5, lines 13-34).

18. As to claim 56, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 55, wherein determining whether an unrecognized session ID in the request identifies a new session or a zombie session comprises:

identifying a new session if both a deterministic element and a random element of an unrecognized session ID are compared against values stored in a data management structure and there are no matches; and identifying a zombie session if a deterministic element of the session ID matches a value stored in a data management structure and a random element of the session ID does not match any values stored in the data management structure (col. 2, line 55-col. 3, line 30).

19. As to claim 57, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 52, wherein creating a new communication session comprises: identifying at a network access point a received request for a new communication session from the first basestation (col. 4, lines 8-23); storing the session ID in a data management structure (figure 3, col. 8, line 9-col. 9, line 61).

20. Claims 34, 44, and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Verma et al.** (hereinafter Verma) U.S. Patent No. **6,522,880**, and

Mooney et al. (hereinafter Mooney) U.S. Publication No. **2002/0174194**, further in view of **Igarashi et al.** (hereinafter Igarashi) U.S. Publication No. **2001/0053694**.

21. As to claim 34, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including a method claim 32, wherein determining comprises:

analyzing attribute-value pair(s) (AVP) of the received request to identify a callType AVP (col. 5, lines 13-34).

However, Verma and Mooney system does not explicitly teach the feature of identifying the received request as a request for a new communication session if the callType AVP is absent from the incoming call request, or if an identified callType AVP associated with the received request denotes a new call.

Igarashi, in the related art, teaches identifying the received request as a request for a new communication session if the callType AVP is absent from the incoming call request, or if an identified callType AVP associated with the received request denotes a new call (paragraphs 0104, 0193-0199, 0290-0292). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Verma, Mooney and Igarashi to include the step of determining AVP of the received incoming call whether the request communication session is a new call or not because it would have an efficient communication system that allow to keep track, detect and authorize the call request.

22. As to claim 44, Verma and Mooney system does not explicitly teach the feature of wherein the communications agent invokes the session identification generator if the callType AVP denotes a new call, or if the callType AVP is not identified within the incoming call request control command.

Igarashi, in the related art, teaches wherein the communications agent invokes the session identification generator if the callType AVP denotes a new call, or if the callType AVP is not identified within the incoming call request control command (paragraphs 0104, 0193-0199, 0290-0292).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Verma, Mooney, and Igarashi to include the step of determining AVP of the received incoming call whether the request communication session is a new call or not because it would have an efficient communication system that allow to keep track, detect and authorize the call request.

23. As to claim 58, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 57, wherein identifying the received request for the new communication session from the first basestation comprises: analyzing attribute value pair(s) (AVP) of the received request to identify a callType AVP (col. 5, lines 13-34).

However, Verma and Mooney system does not explicitly teach the feature of identifying the received request as a request for a new communication session if the callType AVP is absent from the request or if an identified callType AVP associated with

the request denotes a new call.

Igarashi, in the related art, teaches identifying the received request as a request for a new communication session if the callType AVP is absent from the incoming call request, or if an identified callType AVP associated with the received request denotes a new call (paragraphs 0104, 0193-0199, 0290-0292).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Verma, Mooney and Igarashi to include the step of determining AVP of the received incoming call whether the request communication session is a new call or not because it would have an efficient communication system that allow to keep track, detect and authorize the call request.

24. Claims 3-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Verma, Mooney, and Maggenti et al.** (hereinafter Maggenti) U.S. Pub. No. **2003/0012149**, further in view of **Murphy, Jr. et al.** (hereinafter Murphy, Jr.) U.S. Patent No. **6,006,266**.

25. As to claim 35, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including a method claim 32, wherein generating the communication session identifier comprises: composing a deterministic element of the communication session identifier (col. 2, line 55-col. 3, line 29, col. 5, lines 13-34, col. 9, lines 30-53).

However, Verma does not explicitly teach the feature of composing a random

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element of the communication session identifier and employing a mathematical function to generate the communication session identifier using the deterministic element and the random element.

Maggenti, in the related art, teaches composing a random element of the communication session identifier (paragraphs 0272-0273, 0454-0456).

Murphy, Jr., in the related art, teaches employing a mathematical function to generate the communication session identifier using the deterministic element and the random element (col. 9, lines 22-col. 10, lines 64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Verma, Mooney, Maggenti and Murphy, Jr. to include the step of composing a random element of the communication session identifier because it would provide secure communication system between subscriber unit and server.

26. As to claim 36, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including a method claim 35, wherein the deterministic element is comprised of one or more of an electronic serial number (ESN) of the accessing subscriber unit, a media access control (MAC) address of the subscriber unit, and/or a telephone number associated with the subscriber unit (col. 2, line 55-col. 3, line 29, col. 5, lines 13-34, col. 9, lines 30-53).

27. As to claim 37, Verma-Mooney system does not explicitly teach wherein the random element is comprised of one or more of a pseudo-random number, and/or a

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true random number generated from radio frequency (RF) energy of thermal noise associated with the communication session.

However, Maggenti, in the related art, teaches wherein the random element is comprised of one or more of a pseudo-random number, and/or a true random number generated from radio frequency (RF) energy of thermal noise associated with the communication session (paragraphs 0272-0273, 0454-0456, 0461-0473).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Verma, Mooney, Maggenti and Murphy, Jr. to include the step of composing a random element of the communication session identifier because it would provide secure communication system between subscriber unit and server.

28. As to claim 38, Murphy, Jr. teaches the invention as claimed, including a method claim 35, wherein the mathematical function employed concatenates the deterministic element and the random element to generate the communication session identifier (col. 9, lines 22-col. 10, lines 64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Verma, Mooney, Maggenti and Murphy, Jr. to employed concatenates the deterministic element and the random element to generate the communication session identifier because it would provide secure communication system between subscriber unit and server.

29. As to claim 39, Murphy, Jr. teaches the invention as claimed, including a method claim 35, wherein the mathematical function employed generates a hash of the deterministic element and the random element to generate the communication session identifier (col. 9, lines 22-col. 10, lines 64, coll. 12, lines 58-col. 13, lines 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Verma, Mooney, Maggenti and Murphy, Jr. to include the step of composing a random element of the communication session identifier because it would provide secure communication system between subscriber unit and server.

30. Claims 42, 45-48, and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over **Verma et al.** (hereinafter Verma) U.S. Patent No. **6,522,880**, and **Mooney et al.** (hereinafter Mooney) U.S. Publication No. **2002/0174194**, further in view of **Maggenti et al.** (hereinafter Maggenti) U.S. Pub. No. **2003/0012149**.

As to claim 42, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including the apparatus of claim 40, wherein the communication session identifier generated by the session identification generator comprises at least a deterministic element (col. 2, line 55-col. 3, line 29, col. 5, lines 13-34, col. 9, lines 30-53).

However, Verma, Mooney system does not explicitly teach the communication session identifier generated by the session identification generator comprises at least a random element.

Maggenti, in the related art, teaches the communication session identifier generated by the session identification generator comprises at least a random element (paragraphs 0272-0273, 0454-0456).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Verma, Mooney and Maggenti to include the step of composing a random element of the communication session identifier because it would provide a level of secure needed for group communication services over conventional wireless group communications system thus providing the ability to quickly and inexpensively implement group services in a wireless communication services (see Maggenti paragraphs 0016, 0455).

31. As to claim 45, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including the apparatus of claim 42, wherein the session identification generator composes the deterministic element using one or more of an electronic serial number (ESN) of the accessing subscriber unit, a media access control (MAC) address of the subscriber unit, and/or a telephone number of the subscriber unit (col. 2, line 55-col. 3, line 29, col. 5, lines 13-34, col. 9, lines 30-53).

32. As to claim 46, Verma and Mooney system does not explicitly teach wherein the session identification generator composes the random element of the session identifier utilizing a pseudo-random number generator.

Maggenti teaches wherein the session identification generator composes the

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random element of the session identifier utilizing a pseudo-random number generator (paragraphs 0272-0273, 0454-0456, 0461-0473).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Verma, Mooney and Maggenti to include the step of composing a random element of the communication session identifier because it would provide secure communication system between subscriber unit and server.

33. As to claim 47, Verma and Mooney system does not explicitly teach wherein the session identification generator composes the random element of the session identifier by generating a true random number from radio frequency (RF) thermal noise.

Maggenti teaches wherein the session identification generator composes the random element of the session identifier by generating a true random number from radio frequency (RF) thermal noise (paragraphs 0272-0273, 0454-0456, 0461-0473).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Verma, Mooney and Maggenti to include the step of composing a random element of the communication session identifier because it would provide secure communication system between subscriber unit and server.

34. As to claim 48, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including the

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apparatus of claim 42, wherein the session identification generator composes a session identifier for the communication session by computing a function of one or more of at least the deterministic element and/or the random element (col. 2, line 55-col. 3, line 29, col. 5, lines 13-34, col. 9, lines 30-53).

35. As to claim 51, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including the article of manufacture of claim 49, wherein the communication session identifier comprises a deterministic element (col. 2, line 55-col. 3, line 29, col. 5, lines 13-34, col. 9, lines 30-53).

However, Verma, Mooney system does not explicitly teach wherein the communication session identifier comprises a random element.

Maggenti, in the related art, teaches wherein the communication session identifier comprises a random element (paragraphs 0272-0273, 0454-0456).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Verma, Mooney and Maggenti to include the step of composing a random element of the communication session identifier because it would provide a level of secure needed for group communication services over conventional wireless group communications system thus providing the ability to quickly and inexpensively implement group services in a wireless communication services (see Maggenti paragraphs 0016, 0455).

36. As to claim 53, Verma teaches the invention as claimed, including the

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method of claim 52, wherein a recognized session ID is included in the request when a deterministic element of a session ID is included in the request and the deterministic element is matched with values stored in a data management structure (col. 2, line 55-col. 3, line 29, col. 9, line 6-col. 10, line 64).

However, Verma and Mooney system does not explicitly teach the feature of recognizing session ID is included in the request includes a random element.

Maggenti, in the related art, teaches recognizing session ID is included in the request includes a random element (paragraphs 0272-0273, 0454-0456, 0461-0473).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Verma, Mooney, Maggenti and Murphy, Jr. to include the step of composing a random element of the communication session identifier because it would provide secure communication system between subscriber unit and server.

Conclusion

37. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Jones et al. (USPN 2005/0003798), discloses system and method for session accounting in wireless networks.

Janevski et al. (USPN 2004/0008645), discloses system and method for efficient handoffs between cellular and wireless local area networks.

Xu (USPN 6,963,582), discloses system and method for applying modified mobile Internet protocol (IP) in a wireless mobile data network interface.

Ray et al. (USPN 2003/0135626), discloses system and method for improved session management in a data cellular network.

Lin et al. (USPN 6,275,693), discloses system and method for performing bearer independent wireless application service provisioning.

Panasyuk et al. (USPn 2005/0246445), discloses system and method for maintaining a session between a client and host service.

Karaoguz et al. (USPN 2004/0053613), discloses system and method for controlling and enhancing handoff between wireless access points.

Honary et al. (USPN 2003/0219020), discloses system and method for distribution of session scheduling.

Puthiyandyil et al. (USPN 6,950,862), discloses system and method for offloading a computational service on a point-to-point communication link.

Shah et al. (USPN 2002/0191600), discloses system and method for communicating using labeled data packets in a network.

38. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thu Ha Nguyen, whose telephone number is (571) 272-3989. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Najjar Saleh, can be reached at (571) 272-4006.

Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Thu Ha Nguyen', followed by a long horizontal flourish.

Thu Ha Nguyen

December 05, 2005